

THE COLUMBIAN FOUNTAIN

Pledged to the cause of Temperance.

DAILY.

Containing
calculated

Articles, original and selected, on every subject
to interest, instruct, and benefit its readers.

Volume I.

EDITED AND

PUBLISHED BY ULYSSES WARD.

Number 96.

WASHINGTON,

D. C., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1846.

THE COLUMBIAN FOUNTAIN,

EDITED AND PUBLISHED DAILY
BY ULYSSES WARD.

ASSISTED BY HIS SON,
REV. J. T. WARD.

At One Cent per Number.

THE WEEKLY FOUNTAIN,

At 3 cents per number, \$1 per year.

3 subscribers, \$2.

Office on Pennsylvania avenue, a few
doors East of the Railroad.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 square of 14 lines, 1 insertion 37 cts.

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culars, Cards, Handbills, etc., on as
good terms as at any other office.

To the friends of Temperance and the
public generally we now make our appeal
in behalf of this paper. The publisher
feeling it a matter of importance to the
interest of the Temperance cause in the Dis-
trict, as well as the general interest of the
cause, and having been, as he conceives,
Provisionally placed in a situation at this
time when he can mingle this interest with
that of the business men, and thereby ren-
der a double service to the community, and
still further open a medium of communica-
tion by which our principles may be ex-
tended far and wide, at a cheap rate, he
has purchased a printing establishment, so
as not only to be able to put a daily paper
regularly to press, but also a weekly; and
still further, be able to do any other print-
ing the public may be pleased to have done;
and he assures them that they shall have
no cause of complaint. He has made ar-
rangements by which he can devote his
time to the interest of the office and the pa-
per; and, having employed Mr. Charles W.
Fenton, who will be always on the spot, to
conduct the printing, he has no doubt but
that general satisfaction will be given. We
shall make arrangements to have the earliest
news; also the proceedings of Congress.

We wish all who are indebted for the pa-
per up to this time to pay up, as the affairs
of the tri-weekly must be closed. They
will perceive that we are about to give
them a better paper, double the number, at
the same price.

While the "COLUMBIAN FOUNTAIN" will
be devoted to the cause of Temperance, its
columns will be enriched by original articles
on subjects calculated to interest, instruct,
and benefit its readers. It is intended so to
blend variety, amusement, and instruction,
as that the various tastes of its patrons may
be (as far as it is practicable) gratified.
Commerce, Literature, and Science, and
every other subject of interest, not inconsis-
tent with Temperance and morality, will re-
ceive the earnest attention of the publisher.
Nothing of a sectarian, political, or personal
character will be admitted.

GENERAL AGENCY,

BY GEORGE C. THOMAS, of WASHINGTON,
FOR collecting Claims; procuring Pensions, Pa-
tents, and Contracts; settling Pursuers' accounts,
and prosecuting Claims before Congress; for the
purchase and sale, &c., of Real Estate; and for ne-
gotiating Loans.

References:

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Hon. W. L. Dayton, United States Senate.
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Charles M. Reed, Pennsylvania.
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of Representatives, Washington.
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J. P. Phoenix, do do.
Moses G. Leonard, do do.
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march 6-ly

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell, on accommodating terms,
the following property, to wit: the BRICK
HOUSE now occupied for the publication of the
Columbian Fountain, four TWO STORY FRAME
HOUSES, and A COTTAGE, fronting on First
street South, fronting the Capitol. Application
can be made either at my dwelling, near the Rail-
road, or Lumber Yard office, Seventh street, near
the Canal, where all kinds of BUILDING MA-
TERIALS, together with CEMENT, CALCIN-
ED PLASTER, COAL, &c., &c., can be had
cheap for cash or short credit.
feb. 17, 1846.—4f JOHN PURDY,

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE, Gettysburg,

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fessor of Moral Science.

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is as extensive and substantial as that of any in-
stitution in the country. The Preparatory De-
partment provides for instruction in all the branches
of a thorough English business education, in addi-
tion to the Elements of the Mathematics and Clas-
sical Literature. The College course is arranged
in the four classes usual in the institutions of this
country.

The government of the students is as energetic
as their circumstances seem to require. They at-
tend at least two recitations a day, and the Faculty
contemplate increasing them to three, Church
and Bible Class on the Sabbath, and are visited in
their rooms so frequently as to preclude the dan-
ger of any great irregularities. It is believed no
institution in the United States has more exem-
plary young men in connexion with it. They are
all required to lodge in the College edifice, special
cases excepted.

The annual expenses are—for board, tuition
and room rent, during the winter session \$61 87 1-2;
for the summer session, \$41 87 1-2; washing, \$10; wood,
\$3 00. Total expense, \$116 75. Boarding can be
had in town at \$1 25 per week.

There are two vacations in the year, commencing
on the third Thursdays of April and Septem-
ber; each of five weeks continuance.

The summer session will commence on Thurs-
day, the 23d of May. The annual commencement
takes place on the third Thursday in September.

The Trustees have recently made various ar-
rangements which will increase the efficiency of
the Institution. They have increased the number
of Professors and provided for the most ample in-
struction of the students.

Professor Baugher and Haupt are prepared to
board boys and to exercise a special supervision
over their studies and deportment, and Parents who
may prefer placing their sons under their care,
will be secure in regard to their proper manage-
ment, under arrangements such as pertain to the
family circle.

Gettysburg, Adams Co., Pa., May 3, 1845. nov 6-4f

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

TRANSPORTATION OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, November 13, 1845.

NOTICE.—In pursuance of an order of the Presi-
dent and Directors of this Company, notice
is hereby given that no money except such as is
bankable in this city, will hereafter be received in
payment of freights accruing from the transporta-
tion of produce or merchandise on this road.

By order: SAML. STETTINIUS, Agent.

nov 27-4f

TUSTON ON THE COMMUNION.

A FEW copies of this beautiful little volume
(the remnant of a large edition) may be had at
Morrison's and at Farnham's book-stores, also at
the Capitol or from the Author, the Chaplain of the
Senate. It is spoken of in terms of high commendation
by the religious and political press. Price
50 cents. feb 7-4f

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY.

SHYATT, Agent for the Protection Insurance
Company of Hartford, Connecticut, offers to
insure houses, mills, factories, barns, and their con-
tents, and all other descriptions of insurable prop-
erty, against loss or damage by fire. The rates of
premium offered are as low as those of any other
similar institution, and every man has now an op-
portunity, for a trifling sum, to protect himself
against the ravages of this destructive element,
which often in a single hour sweeps away the earn-
ings of many years.

The course the office pursues in transacting their
business, and in the adjustment and paying of losses,
is prompt and liberal.

For terms of insurance, application may be made
to the above named agent, at his office, opposite
Brown's Hotel, in the city of Washington, who is
authorized to issue policies to applicants without de-
lay.

D. W. CLARK, President.

W. COXNER, Secretary.

feb 8-4f S. HYATT, Agent.

CHEAP DRY GOODS,

AND BOOTS & SHOES. The subscribers
respectfully return thanks to their custom-
ers for the liberal patronage which they have re-
ceived, and at the close of the season would offer
a good assortment of dry goods, consisting, in part,
as follows:—Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Ken-
tucky Jeans and Vestings, Mouslin delains, Alpa-
cas, French Florentines, and calicoes of every
price and quality. Flannels, white, red, yellow
and green, plain and twilled, at very low prices.
Canton Flannels, brown and bleached, Sheetings
and Shirtings, cotton and woollen Linseys, very su-
perior, and at low prices. Blankets from \$2 50
to \$6 50 per pair, of very superior quality, together
with a complete assortment of Hose, half hose,
Comforts, Scarfs, Gloves & Handkerchiefs, which
will be sold very low to close out the stock for the
season. We have also a good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

consisting in part as follows, Men's calf and mo-
rocco dress Boots, calf, kip, and wax leather boots
for the season, Men's calf, kip, and other brogans.
Ladies gaiters, half gaiters, and buskin ties, Ladies
morocco, kid and leather buskins, Boys' boots and
brogans, Misses boots, buskins, ties and slippers,
together with a complete assortment of Children's
and Servant's shoes, which will be sold on very
reasonable terms. R. L. SMALLWOOD & CO.

Between 9th and 10th sts., Penn. Avenue.
N. B. We have some men's boots for servants,
a little out of style, which will be sold at \$1 50 per
pair, as well as women's and children's, which our
customers will do well to examine, for we are de-
termined the price shall suit. R. L. S. & CO.

C. H. MUNCK,

Gun, Locksmith, and Bell-Hanger, D. Between 6th
and 7th Streets.

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AND
COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

BY FREEMAN HUNT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
Published monthly, at 142 Fulton street, New York—
at Five Dollars per annum, in advance.

The Merchants' Magazine and Commercial Re-
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follows: Commercial Legislation; Commercial His-
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Mercantile transactions; Port Charges; Tariffs;
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tistics of the United States and the different coun-
tries of the world, with which we have intercourse,
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ing, with Practical and Historical Details and Il-
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resources of the country and the world, and illus-
trate the various topics bearing upon Commerce and
Commercial Literature.

It has been, and will continue to be, the aim of
the Editor and Proprietor of the Merchants' Maga-
zine, to avoid everything of a party, political, or
sectional bias or bearing, in the conduct of the
work—opening its pages to the free and fair dis-
cussion of antagonistic doctrines connected with
the great interests of Commerce, Agriculture,
Manufactures and the Currency.

Complete sets of the Merchants' Magazine,
embracing 12 semi-annual volumes, of about 600
large octavo pages each, bringing it down to June,
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Office, 142 Fulton street, New York, at the sub-
scription price.

Publishers of newspapers in the United
States, by giving this advertisement two or three
insertions and remitting Two Dollars to the Pro-
prietor, will be entitled to the Magazine for one
year.

Office of Merchants' Magazine, August 1, 1845.
dec 18—

COMBS, BRUSHES, AND PERFUMERY.

We have just returned from the North with an
extensive assortment of the above-named articles,
and are now ready to supply our customers with
the best and freshest Perfumery, consisting of Po-
matums, Ox Marrow, and Oils for beautifying and
promoting the growth of the hair; Cold Cream,
Lip Salve, Bay Rum, Farina Cologne, Lubin's Ex-
tracts for the handkerchief, with a great variety of
English and French Hair Brushes.

Also, Shell, Buffalo, and Horn dressing, tuck, and
side Combs; Nail and Tooth Brushes; a very fine
article of Purse, all of which we are determined
to sell cheaper than the cheapest.

S. PARKER'S Perfumery and
Fancy Store, bet. 9th and 10th streets,
Pennsylvania avenue. nov 4-4f

GEORGE W. CLARKE, BUILDER, AND

GENERAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKER

corner of Virginia avenue L and 9th street, near the
Navy Yard Gate—or at his residence, on the west
side of 11th street, near the eastern Branch bridge
—Thankful for the liberal patronage with which
he has already been favored, he respectfully solicits
a continuance of the same.

Always on hand, ready for use, Pine, Cherry,
Walnut, Poplar, and Mahogany, which he manu-
factures into Coffins at the shortest notice, and on
the most reasonable terms.

Hearse and carriages furnished at the shortest
notice. All orders thankfully received and prompt-
ly attended to at all hours, if left at the above place,
or at his residence, second door from the corner,
on L street.

N. B.—Carpenters work in all its branches done
on the most reasonable terms, and at the shortest
notice.

Old Furniture repaired and varnished, and made
look equal to new. dec 18-6m

BEERS' TEMPERANCE HOTEL,

Third street, north of Pennsylvania Ave-
nue and near the Railroad Depot.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Prices to suit the times.

LOOK THIS WAY EVERY BODY:

Painting done by the art of Hocus Pocus.

THOMAS HILTON, House, Sign, and Orna-
mental Painter. Old Chairs repainted, and
Furniture varnished. He will be ready for the
prompt execution of work at all times, on the most
reasonable terms. Shop on 12th street, between
G and H streets. march 12-4f

CUMBERLAND COAL, from the celebrated

mines of the Maryland Mining Com-
pany, and of a quality better than any heretofore of-
fered in this market, can be had by the car load, or
smaller quantity, at J. PURDY'S
Coal and Lumber Yard, Centre-market.
feb 6-4f

GRAND DICTIONNAIRE FRANCAIS—

Anglais, et Anglais Francais; by Professors
Fleming and Tibbins. In two large quarto vol-
umes.

“Révisé d'après la sixième édition du Diction-
naire de l'Académie Francaise, le complément de
ce dictionnaire, la dernière édition de Chambans,
Garnier, et J. Desbarrieres, le Dictionnaire Gram-
matical de Laveau, et le Lexique Universel de
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Ash, Webster, et Crabbe, et les principaux ou-
vrages technologiques de l'une et l'autre langue;”
and containing all the words in use in both lan-
guages, together with the obsolete terms connected
with polite literature; technical terms used in the
arts, sciences, and manufactures, in the naval and
military sciences, in law, trade, and commerce;
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jectives or epithets elucidating history; a literal pro-
nunciation of English words for the use of the
French student, and of French words for the Eng-
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examples and illustrations tending to display and
fix the signification, import, rank, and character,
of each individual word; peculiar constructions, modes
of speech, idioms, sayings, and proverbs; etymology,
exhibiting words in their origin and affinities;
grammar, synonymy, &c. Published in Paris in
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feb 7-4f F. TAYLOR.

SCHOOL.

MRS. E. BARTOW, teaches the first prin-
ciples of an English Education, 11th between
E and F streets, Smith's Row.

CHOICE READING.

“If you enlighten the people, do not forget that this
is but half the work. Let them be made virtuous and
religious, or you leave them more exposed to danger
than they were before.”

ADDRESS

OF THE LORD'S DAY CONVENTION

To the Citizens of the District of Columbia,

and to the People of the United States.

When, in the progress of thought and
observation, it becomes manifest that any
particular course of action will accomplish
a great good, or arrest an acknowledged evil,
the friends of humanity will not hesitate, in
a spirit of benevolence, to seize the advan-
tage of such a crisis, for the attainment of
so momentous an object. Deeply impress-
ed with the truth and importance of this
sentiment, the friends of the Christian Sab-
bath, assembled in a Convention, represent-
ing different denominations, at the city of
Washington, on the 24th of February, 1846,
improve the occasion to address their fel-
low-citizens on what they deem a subject
of the first importance, the sanctification
of the Lord's day. We are the more encourag-
ed to this measure from the fact that the pub-
lic mind has been recently awakened, in an
extraordinary degree, not only to the grow-
ing evils of Sabbath profanations, but the
certainty and efficiency of those counteract-
ing remedies, which have already been ap-
plied with distinguished success. Not that
any new discovery has been made in the
science of moral influence, or in the art of
persuasion, but that the more earnest, sys-
tematic, and persevering application of es-
tablished truths to the reflective powers of
man, has produced that conviction, which,
by the blessing of God, never fails to lead
to practical results. These results have been
already developed to an extent that demands
ardent gratitude for the past, and awakens
sanguine hope for the future. They have
been accomplished, not by a resort to the
pains and penalties of the statute book, nor
by petitions for legislative aid, but by di-
rect appeals to the moral and religious sense
of the people, by an array of striking facts,
and by arguments drawn from the Word of
God—the source of law to men.

Opening that Word, we find, that when
God laid the foundations of the earth, He
laid also the foundation of the happiness of
man in the institution of the Sabbath. “The
Sabbath was made for man,” even for man
in his primitive innocence and glory. Does
he less need it in his condition of guilt and
apostasy? If, over that condition, there
reigns a dispensation of condescending mer-
cy, is a law of the purest mercy to be struck
from the heavenly code? So far from this,
the law of the sabbath is intimately inter-
woven with the essential interests of the
race. There is not a faculty in man, there
is neither a form of society, nor a govern-
mental organization, to which there is not,
in this law, a wise and divine adaptation.

In a system of law, embracing the whole
exercise of his moral agency, this stands a
central and a luminous point. This moral
arch, constructed in heaven, and handed
down on Sinai, amid the excessive glory of
that scene, this was the keystone. Let no
rude hand attempt to dislodge it from its
sacred position. Whatever of purity, of
necessity, of penalty, and of perpetuity be-
longs to the other precepts of the Decalogue,
the same belongs to this. If it was the
gift of God to man at the creation of the
world, it will continue to be his birthright
to the consummation of all things. If alter-
nate labor and rest be the fixed law of his
mental and physical being; if the activity of
the day must be succeeded by the repose of
the night; then the activity of six days
must give way to the rest of the seventh.

This rule, applicable to all the pursuits of
men, cannot be violated with impunity. It
is a provision under the government of God,
the excellence and advantage of which are
coming to be extensively acknowledged in the
land. The right of all laboring men to
the rest of the Sabbath, vested in them by
their Creator, and, in many cases, unjustly
withheld by their employers, is beginning
to be acknowledged; and, along many of the
thoroughfares of the land, this right is re-
stored to them, with equal advantage to the
employers and employed. This opens the
way for the performance of their obligations
to God, who commands all men to “Re-
member the Sabbath day, to keep it holy;”
and who has said “he that getteth riches,
and not by right, shall leave them in the
midst of his days, and at his end shall be a
fool.”

An additional argument for the promo-
tion of Sabbath sanctification may be drawn
from the present crisis in our national
affairs. The right observance of the Sab-
bath, would maintain the PEACE OF THE
WORLD. No moral barrier was ever erect-
ed, within the limits of civilization, so
effectual to restrain the impetuosity of am-
bition, and to roll back the broad tumul-
tuous tide of human passions, ever prone
to make war on the institutions of God.
Without adverting minutely to the history
of the French Revolution, at the close of
the last century, in the progress of which
the thrones and the altars were overturned,
the Bible committed to the flames, the Sab-

bath abolished, Christianity pronounced an
imposture, and death decreed an eternal
sleep, we have but to look at some of the
nations of our own continent to learn the
difficulty of maintaining even the forms of
peaceful government, much more a high
standard of public morality and patriotic
devotion, without the conservative influ-
ence of the Sabbath. Among a people,
where the doctrine of “peace on earth and
good will to men” is but rarely taught, or,
if taught, indifferently received, not per-
meating the mass of the popular sentiment,
there is not only a tendency, but a readi-
ness to appeal to the sword, as the final in-
strument of terminating the struggle. This
violent mode of decision has, indeed, be-
come the reproach of Christian nations.
But let the full power of the holy institu-
tion of God, with its associated instructions,
be felt through the nations, and they would
learn war no more. The sound of violence
would no more be heard in their
land—wasting nor destruction within their
borders—their walls would be salvation,
and their gates praise. The era of the
world's pacification would be celebrated in
every language and in every clime. The
olive branch of peace would be interwoven
with the well earned chaplet, adjudged by
grateful millions to noble men, who had
distinguished themselves rather by the be-
nign victories of peace, than the rough con-
quests of the battle-field. The spirit of
the millennium would reign through all
hearts, and the sublime anthem of praise
would rise from earth to heaven, and be
echoed in sweeter strains from heaven to
earth—“Glory to God in the highest, on
earth peace, good will to men.”

The right to the Lord's Day, for the pur-
pose of rest and devotion, is recognised by
the National Government. As a general
rule, no legislation takes place on that day;
no executive sessions are held; no mes-
sages are sent by the President; no cabinet
councils are convened; the courts of justice
suspend their functions; the public offices
are closed, and, by a happy practice, origi-
nating in necessity, and continued by choice,
the Hall of Representatives itself becomes
the weekly scene of the worship of God,
on his own day, and in the most simple
form. The same practice, of cessation from
business, prevails under the governments
of the respective States. The laws are
comparatively silent, as if in deferential
homage to the supreme law of the Lord's
Day. Indeed, were the duty of keeping
the Sabbath literally enjoined in the con-
stitution of each Commonwealth on its
public officers, it could scarcely be more
regarded, in their official capacity, than it
is at present.

There is indeed one painful exception,
that of the Post Office Department, under
the administration of which the Lord's Day
is habitually violated by the transportation
of the mail, and the opening of post offices.
This system, which originated in the unna-
tural state, and amid the extraordinary emer-
gencies of war, should have ceased with
the cause that brought it into existence.
Instead of this, it has expanded itself with
the growth of our country, an anomaly in
our civil and political institutions, and an
infraction of the rights of some thousands
of our fellow-citizens, in a republic where
the sense of personal freedom, and the sen-
timent of individual right, are supposed to
be stronger and more enlightened than un-
der any government on earth. Yet this
Government, representing citizens, not sub-
jects, existing in the providence and under
the protection of Almighty God, fails to re-
cognise, in their true extent, either the
rights of God or of the citizens in whom
the sovereignty resides. The alternative
of violating a wholesome law, or of resign-
ing the privileges of office, in effect a dis-
franchisement, should never be presented
to an American citizen. By the grant of
his Creator, he is entitled to the whole of
the Sabbath; nor can any power on earth
make void that grant. All we ask is, the
protection of the Government in the enjoy-
ment of our rights. The right to worship
God, on his own appointed day, according
to the dictates of our conscience, is derived
directly from him, and is therefore too sa-
cred to be questioned, much more to be sa-
crificed by any earthly power. Nor ought
the plea of necessity to be urged. An ha-
bitual disregard of the injunctions of a good
law cannot, in the nature of things, be ne-
cessary; and, in point of fact, we find that
great and dense communities can pass the
Sabbath without mail operations. In the
city of London, that vast commercial and
political metropolis, as we are informed,
the post office is closed throughout the Sab-
bath, and there are no arrivals or departures
of mails on that day.

It is impossible to overestimate the im-
portance of the example of the Government
of the United States, as connected with this
subject. It is the Government of a pecu-
liar people, an elective people, sifted from
the nations of the old world on whom the
decrepitude of age is advancing, and now
spring forward with the vigorous elasticity
of youth, to take possession of a lofty des-
tiny. Shall the institutions of God accom-
pany us in our onward career? Will the
Sabbath go with us, inseparably interwin-